

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.



HARRISBURG:

A. BOYD HAMILTON, PRINTER, No. 75, MARKET STREET.

1857.



# Officers of the Hospital.

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 All Communications relative to the admission, &c. of patients, to be addressed to Dr. CURWEN, Harrisburg, Penn.



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## MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
*Harrisburg, January 12, 1857.* }

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :*

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith transmit the sixth annual report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, with the accompanying documents.

JAS. POLLOCK.



## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

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To his Excellency, JAMES POLLOCK,

*Governor of the State of Pennsylvania:*

In compliance with the requisitions of the by-laws of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, the undersigned members of the Board of Trustees of the institution, respectfully submit their sixth annual report :

At the date of the last report, there were two hundred and fifty patients in the institution, since which, one hundred and twenty-nine have been received, and one hundred and forty-six discharged or died, leaving two hundred and thirty-three under care at the close of the year 1856.

Of the patients admitted during the year, fifty were sent to the institution by the public authorities, and seventy-eight were supported by their friends. Of those discharged, seventy-two were supported by the public authorities, and seventy-four by their friends. Of the whole number discharged, twenty-five were cured, thirty-five were in various stages of improvement, and thirty-two died.

During the year just closed, the Hospital has been able to receive all suitable applicants for admission, but the period must be near, when its wards will be so crowded, that only a portion of those requiring its care can be admitted. Even at the present time, it is well known to those who have examined the subject, that no inconsiderable number of insane, in different parts of the Commonwealth, are still retained at their own homes, or in public establishments, not calculated for those laboring under this form of affliction, and there subjected to restraints and privations, and to a species of treatment, precluding every rational hope of restoration, and which, even if there is no prospect of a cure, are a reproach to any Christian community. It would seem desirable for the fair fame of this noble State, and as simple justice to those of our fellow-beings, whose afflictions so completely debar them from acting for themselves, that the laws should require the courts, upon the simple declaration of such a state of things by humane individuals, to compel the friends of patients, when under their care, or the public authorities, when the friends are unable or unwilling to assume the charge, to send them at once to the State Lunatic Hospital, and to provide for them there, as long as their mental condition makes them suitable subjects for such an institution.

The Board of Trustees, at the close of the year 1855, after a careful examination of the condition and wants of the institution, recommended that the

usual annual appropriation by the Legislature should consist of the following items, viz: For the payment of officers' salaries and for the maintenance of the house, \$15,000; to supply deficiency in the income of the year 1855, caused by the inadequacy of the last appropriation, \$10,000; for repairing the effects of the tornado in the previous June, \$3,000; for repairing and improving the steam heating arrangements, \$2,000, and for other necessary repairs and improvements, and for new furniture, the sum of \$3,000; making a total of \$33,000. In addition to these items, every one of which was indispensable for the proper working of the institution for the year 1856, the Board of Trustees, after detailing the actual condition of the Hospital, in regard to an adequate supply of water, not only for the extinguishment of fire, should such a calamity befall the structure, in which so many of our unfortunate fellow-men were confined; but even for the ordinary purposes of health and cleanliness, stated that whenever the Legislature, in its wisdom, deemed it expedient to appropriate the sum of \$7,500 for this special object, the board were prepared at once to carry out their plans for new water works, and which it was believed would secure to the institution, an abundant supply of this indispensable article—so especially important in a hospital at all seasons. The necessity and importance of this last improvement was so obvious and so universally recognized, that all connected with the institution felt confident that so glaring a want, and which had existed so long, was soon to be remedied. To the very great regret of the board, the appropriations made by the Legislature were \$10,500 less than what they were convinced was absolutely necessary, with the most rigid economy, to carry on the institution during the year, and to provide an adequate supply of water. Under these circumstances the Board of Trustees, feeling that they had performed their duty, in presenting to the proper authorities the actual wants of the institution, were disposed to allow the responsibility of consequences, which they feared were inevitable, to rest where it properly belonged, and had intended to take no further steps in the matter, until sufficient funds for that specific purpose were placed at their disposal. When, however, at their regular meeting in July last, they found this great State institution, containing near three hundred of her afflicted citizens, and within sight of her Capitol, not only without an adequate supply of water for baths, water closets and general washing, but actually without any, even for drinking or cooking, or any other purpose, but what was carried in buckets from a well at a considerable distance, by patients and others; and when, above all, they found a form of dysentery breaking out among the patients and their attendants, with every indication, that unless this want of a supply of water was soon remedied, an epidemic of a serious character was likely to prevail throughout the household, they felt they could no longer hesitate to institute measures to remove as promptly as possible this mortifying and disreputable state of things, and with a confident reliance that



the next Legislature would, at an early day, make the necessary appropriations, they completed a contract for the immediate construction of works, capable of forcing at least five thousand gallons of water per hour into the tanks in the dome of the centre building. Circumstances beyond the control of the Board, have delayed the completion of these works much longer than they had intended, but they have now been some weeks in operation, and it is believed will obviate the difficulties from this source, which to a greater or less extent, have been extremely annoying, and often of a serious character, from the very opening of the institution.

From the accounts of the Treasurer herewith submitted, it will be seen that the total receipts from all sources, during the year, have been \$68,590 77, and the total payments for the same period amount to \$68,550 46, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$40 31. The outstanding debts of the Hospital at this date amount to \$7,714 24, while there has been paid on account of the new water works the sum of \$6,000. The amount still due on the contract for the water works, and the outstanding debts, already referred to, would all have been liquidated, and the institution left without any demands upon it, had the last appropriation corresponded with the estimates of the Board of Trustees, and which has thus been shown to have been no more than what was absolutely necessary for the proper and strictly economical management of the Hospital.

For the coming year, the Board of Trustees believe that an appropriation of \$28,000 will be required, of which \$15,000 will be for the payment of salaries and for the maintenance of the house, \$10,000 to make up the deficiency of the last year's appropriation, or to pay for the new water works, and \$3,000 for unavoidable repairs to the buildings and fixtures, and for new furniture.

As heretofore, the Board have placed their estimates of the wants of the institution at the very lowest amount, which they believe sufficient to maintain the Hospital in its present state of efficiency; so that when adopting this course, which they regard as the only correct one, the appropriation of a smaller amount than what is named, only leaves just that sum to be provided for by the next Legislature. The necessities of the insane are of such a character, and the interest felt in the inmates of the Hospital by their fellow-citizens in every section of the State is so great, that the credit of the Commonwealth requires that the only institution for their relief, under its care, should at least not be allowed to retrograde, especially while the liberality and benevolence of private individuals are doing so much for this afflicted class, both in the Eastern and Western sections of the State, where measures have been recently initiated which, in their results, cannot fail to be of inestimable advantage to the whole community.

The Board of Trustees still have to regret the steadily increasing amounts due for the board of patients, which they find it difficult to collect, and which

interferes materially with the proper financial management of the institution. All the expedients heretofore adopted to remedy this difficulty have proved of no practical importance, and the Board would again earnestly urge upon the Legislature the passage of a law authorizing the Treasurer to bring suits for these debts, which are almost entirely against counties and townships, in the courts at the seat of government, as is already done for debts due the Commonwealth, and which they believe would soon remove all cause for complaint on this account.

For various interesting details of the operations of the institution during the past year, and of the different improvements which have been made, the Board would refer to the accompanying report of the Superintendent, to whose industry, ability and zealous devotion to the best interests of the Hospital, they would again bear testimony. The labors of this officer, and indeed of all connected with the institution, have been rendered peculiarly arduous and perplexing during the past year, by the failure in the supply of water, and the consequences resulting from it; and the Board cannot forbear expressing their admiration of the cheerfulness and alacrity with which, for so long a period, these very serious annoyances were submitted to by all.

For the unexpected subsidence of the epidemic dysentery, at the very season when it is often most virulent in its character, there is special cause of gratitude to an over-ruling Providence.

Every year adds to the evidences of the importance and usefulness of the Hospital, and exhibits on its list of patients new names from every class of our citizens, who have found it necessary to ask for a participation in the benefits anticipated from its establishment. No form of human suffering can have higher claims upon the sympathies and liberality of the enlightened representatives of a Christian people, than that which deprives their fellow-men of the loftiest of their attributes; nor can the institutions prepared for the relief of such a malady, and the protection of the whole community, be regarded as secondary in importance to any that appeal to the Legislature for assistance.

Fully impressed with those feelings, the Board of Trustees would again earnestly commend the Hospital to the liberal and enlightened care and support of the Executive and of the Legislature, with the full conviction that the more fully they become acquainted with its management, and the results of its operations, the more certainly will they be impressed with its great value, and of the benefits which it is steadily and unostentatiously diffusing in nearly every section of the State.

THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE,  
A. J. JONES,  
JNO. L. ATLEE,  
A. O. HIESTER,  
GEORGE W. PORTER,  
HAMILTON ALRICKS.

HARRISBURG, *January 8, 1857.*

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

*To the Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital:*

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to the requirement of the by-laws, the sixth annual report of the operations of the Hospital is herewith respectfully presented.

The number of patients in the Hospital on the 31st of December, 1855, was two hundred and fifty—one hundred and thirty-eight males, and one hundred and twelve females.

The number admitted during the year, was one hundred and twenty-nine—seventy-four males and fifty-five females; so that the number under treatment in the course of the year was three hundred and seventy-nine.

The number discharged during the year 1856, was one hundred and forty-six—eighty-two males and sixty-four females; leaving in the Hospital, on the 31st of December, 1856, two hundred and thirty-three patients—males, one hundred and thirty; females, one hundred and three.

It will be seen from this statement that the number of admissions has been less, and the number of discharges greater, than during the previous year. The opening of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane, during the spring, for the reception of patients, offered to the residents of the western and south-western parts of the State accommodations more convenient, and involving much less difficulty and expense in traveling, consequently a large number who would otherwise have been sent to this Hospital were taken to that. In addition to this, all the patients supported here by the county of Allegheny, were removed, towards the close of the year, to that institution.

Of those discharged the number of restored was.....	25
Improved.....	35
Stationary.....	54
Died.....	32

The cause of death in sixteen cases was the exhaustion of chronic mania; in nine cases, dysentery; in one case, suicide; in two cases, inflammation of the lungs; in one case, chronic bronchitis; in two cases, erysipelas following violent inflammation of the throat; and in one case, acute mania.

Among the deaths marked as caused by chronic mania, was one which presented such striking features in a medical point of view, that a more extended notice appears to be demanded.



The patient was a female, aged about fifty-three years, a widow, who had been a resident of the Hospital nearly three years. Of her previous history, and the length of time her mind had been deranged, no definite information could ever be obtained. On the day of her admission, a peculiar bronzed appearance of the skin was noticed, and though frequently asked by her to explain the reason of "her becoming so much like a mulatto," I was unable to assign any cause satisfactory to my own mind. After her death, my attention was called to the cases described by Dr. Addison, of London, as disease of the supra-renal capsules, and her case corresponded in all essential respects with those described by him. The skin of the face and hands, particularly, was of a deep coppery brown; her body inclined to emaciation; her appetite very delicate; but the bodily functions were generally regular. Her constant complaint was her great weakness; but neither tonics nor malt liquors, which she was constantly craving, seemed to have any beneficial influence. She gradually failed without any other disease, and circumstances prevented a post-mortem examination, which would probably have thrown some light on the obscurity of the case.

During the early part of the year, our household enjoyed an unusual degree of health; but on the 1st of July an epidemic of dysentery, which prevailed extensively in the neighborhood, made its appearance, and continued for six weeks, when it disappeared almost as suddenly as it had appeared. Though so extensively as to include nearly one-third of our whole household, the mortality was comparatively small. Eighty-four patients, and fourteen officers and attendants were attacked, and nine patients and one attendant died; nearly all the patients who died having suffered from mental derangement for a long period. Many of the cases were severe and very protracted, and in several cases death was clearly to be attributed to our inability to keep up a systematic medication, from the obstinate refusal of the patient to take the means prescribed.

During the last quarter of the year, another epidemic extended from the community around us to our household, and presented many cases of an anomalous character. Commencing as a violent inflammation of the fauces, in several cases it extended so as to include all the glands of the throat and mouth, with the tongue, so as entirely to prevent articulation, and even deglutition, but gradually subsiding in the course of a few days; in others, as the violence of the inflammation of the fauces abated, erysipelas of the face appeared, involving the whole head; and in others, again, the affection was confined entirely to the fauces, and was quite obstinate. During the same period, a disposition to the formation of large, very painful boils on every part of the body, very tedious in their course and in healing, prevailed very generally.

The form of mental disorder with which the patients admitted were affected, may be thus arranged:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania acute.....	111	69	180
Do. chronic.....	152	83	235
Do. epileptic.....	20	8	28
Do. puerperal.....		9	9
Monomania.....	20	5	25
Melancholy.....	94	110	204
Dementia.....	43	17	60
Imbecility.....	6	3	9
Idiocy.....	2	1	3
Delirium.....	1	1	2
	449	306	755

The causes of insanity, so far as they could be ascertained, are given in the following table:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health.....	32	36	68
Domestic trouble.....	35	60	95
Grief.....		3	3
Millerism.....	1	3	4
Spiritual rappings.....	1		1
Excessive study.....	2	1	3
Disappointment.....	3		3
Over exertion.....	7	1	8
Epilepsy.....	18	8	26
Fright.....	1	5	6
Intemperance.....	22	1	23
Religious excitement.....	4	2	6
Puerperal.....		22	22
Opium eating.....	1	1	2
Loss of sleep.....	2	1	3
Disease of the brain.....	7	1	8
Failure in business.....	2		2
Anxiety.....	3	1	4
Disordered menstruation.....		23	23
Injury of the head.....	7	2	9
Loss of money.....	2		2
Ill treatment.....	1	1	2
Masturbation.....	28	1	29
Excesses.....	10		10
Novel reading.....		2	2
Exposure to the sun.....	2		2
Unknown.....	258	131	389
	449	306	755

In enumerating the causes of insanity, I cannot refrain mentioning one which is much more productive of insanity than would appear by reference to the tables generally given.

I allude to the practice of a solitary vice by the young of both sexes, which, as is too well known to those who are constantly brought in contact with its victims, prevails to an alarmingly fearful extent in the community. It is not probable that it is more prevalent at this time than in previous years, but the facts and the cases have been brought more distinctly under notice. Its extensive prevalence as an effect of insanity—and it is impossible to say to what extent it may have been the cause—every one connected with the management of hospitals has had too frequent occasion to deplore; but the same opportunity has not been offered them of raising a warning voice against the habit, before it has become confirmed, and its deleterious influence has been manifested. In yielding to this, as to all other bad habits, the individual cherishes the fond, but fatal delusion, that he will escape all the evil effects which are forcibly represented as following this practice; but there is no fact more certain, and verified by more convincing proofs, than that unless the habit is at once and finally abandoned, insanity or some serious disorder of the nervous system will follow. It may safely be affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that nothing undermines the nervous system more insidiously, but more certainly; and it is also painfully true, that in no class of cases is the prospect of restoration so unfavorable.

The reason of this is evident. The habit has become so confirmed by the time symptoms of insanity have appeared, that the individual seems unable to make any effort to break it off; added to which, is the fact that the controlling power of the mind has been so weakened, that the resolution and determination to pursue a correct course seem no longer to actuate the individual.

The place of birth is stated with all attainable accuracy in the following table:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	332	240	572
England.....	7	9	16
Scotland.....	3	.....	3
Ireland.....	48	28	76
Germany.....	30	11	41
Wales.....	5	3	8
Italy.....	1	.....	1
Belgium.....	1	.....	1
West Indies.....	.....	1	1
Virginia.....	1	2	3
Maryland.....	3	1	4
Delaware.....	1	2	3
New York.....	8	5	13
North Carolina.....	1	.....	1
Ohio.....	1	.....	1
Iowa.....	1	.....	1
Louisiana.....	.....	1	1
Maine.....	1	1	2
Massachusetts.....	1	1	2
New Jersey.....	1	.....	1
Connecticut.....	1	.....	1
New Hampshire.....	1	.....	1
Vermont.....	1	1	2
	449	306	755

The social condition may be thus classed:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married.....	154	147	301
Widowed.....	22	38	60
Single.....	273	121	394
	449	306	755

The accompanying table shows the age at which the insanity was first developed:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years of age.....	5	6	11
Between 10 and 20 .....	53	39	92
Do.. 20 " 30 .....	112	76	188
Do.. 30 " 40 .....	134	88	222
Do.. 40 " 50 .....	85	62	147
Do.. 50 " 60 .....	40	29	69
Do.. 60 " 70 .....	15	4	19
Do.. 70 " 80 .....	5	2	7
	449	306	755

The existence of insanity previous to admission into the Hospital is shown, as nearly as could be learned, in the annexed table:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than one year.....	204	159	363
Two years.....	68	53	121
Three years.....	38	17	55
Four years.....	14	5	19
Five years.....	41	20	61
Six years.....	17	8	25
Seven years.....	8	5	13
Eight years.....	9	3	12
Nine years.....	4	1	5
Ten years.....	23	13	36
Eleven years.....	1	.....	1
Twelve years.....	4	3	7
Thirteen years.....	3	2	5
Fourteen years.....	.....	2	2
Fifteen years.....	5	3	8
Sixteen years.....	.....	1	1
Seventeen years.....	2	.....	2
Twenty years.....	3	8	11
Twenty-two years.....	1	.....	1
Twenty-three years.....	1	1	2
Twenty-seven years.....	1	.....	1
Thirty-five years.....	1	2	3
Fifty-years.....	1	.....	1
	449	306	755



## OCCUPATION.

## MALES.

Sailors.....	2	Teachers.....	5
Students.....	4	Physicians.....	6
Farmers.....	146	Shoemakers.....	9
Tailors.....	10	Glass-blower.....	1
Laborers.....	108	Book-binder.....	1
Apprentice.....	1	Boat-builder.....	1
Brick-maker.....	1	Plasterer.....	1
Coopers.....	4	Blacksmiths.....	6
Lumberman.....	1	Masons.....	7
Umbrella-maker.....	1	Weavers.....	4
Dyer.....	1	Livery stable-keeper.....	1
Tobacconist.....	4	Pedler.....	1
Clerks.....	5	Painters.....	4
Musician.....	1	Marines.....	3
Merchants.....	15	Artist.....	1
Boatmen.....	2	Author.....	1
Saddlers.....	2	Tinners.....	2
Machinist.....	1	Butchers.....	2
Lawyers.....	4	Millwright.....	1
Stone-cutter.....	1	Gold-beater.....	1
Printer.....	1	Nailer.....	1
Wheelwrights.....	3	Paper-maker.....	1
Moulder.....	1	Miller.....	1
Cabinet-makers.....	3	Coach-trimmer.....	1
Carpenters.....	9	No occupation.....	46
Clergymen.....	3		
Miners.....	7		449

## FEMALES.

Wife of carpenter.....	6	Wife of merchant.....	14
Do. . . chairmaker.....	1	Do. . . tanner.....	2
Do. . . miller.....	1	Do. . . clergymen.....	3
Do. . . shoemaker.....	6	Do. . . miner.....	3
Do. . . tailor.....	2	Do. . . wheelwright.....	1
Do. . . mason.....	2	Domestics.....	10
Do. . . engineer.....	1	Tailoress.....	1
Do. . . physician.....	2	Seamstresses.....	4
Do. . . pedler.....	1	Housekeeper.....	1
Do. . . lumbermen.....	2	Teachers.....	3
Do. . . farmer.....	59	Daughters of farmers.....	24
Do. . . lawyer.....	1	Milliners.....	2
Do. . . blacksmith.....	5	No occupation.....	123
Do. . . laborer.....	21		
Do. . . clerk.....	5		306

It is much to be regretted, that notwithstanding all the efforts which have of late years been made to disseminate correct information, relative to hospitals for the insane, much prejudice and misapprehension exist in the minds of a large portion of the community as to their proper objects and design. A more enlightened appreciation of their benefits, a more intimate acquaint-

ancee with their design, and a more unbiassed examination of their arrangements and management would serve to remove, in a great degree, the distrust and prejudice which present such constant obstacles to the diffusion of the knowledge so much required. With this object in view, no obstacle has been interposed, and every facility has been given to all who may have expressed a desire to understand the actual operation of the institution; and though the inmates have frequently objected to so much general visiting, as excessively distasteful and annoying, it was hoped that the ultimate benefit to the community would counterbalance the temporary annoyance to the individual.

In an age which seems to require some striking evidence and impression to be satisfied that any benefit is really derived from any given design, the many incidental advantages accruing to the community from the establishment of hospitals for the insane, seem to be almost, if not quite overlooked; but in so far as the community is directly concerned, these apparently incidental advantages are in reality the paramount objects to be attained and extended to the greatest degree. When a paroxysm of violent mania seizes an individual, he is removed immediately to some institution, where the appropriate means being used, he is in due time restored to his family and to society, prepared to fulfil the duties which may devolve on him. In such a case as this no one questions the propriety of the course pursued by the friends, and when the disorder is removed, the evidence is too strong to be gainsayed, that great benefit has accrued to the individual and to society, and that the hospital has fulfilled the object of its establishment in that instance.

But there is a very large class of cases, in which the propriety of the course pursued is severely condemned, and the motives of friends misconstrued and impugned, when all the actuating motives cannot be made known. Such are those cases, where the kind and devoted husband, or the loving and affectionate wife have become unkind and neglectful, or cold and scornful; where the once cheerful home and family circle have been rendered cheerless and comfortless; where the careful and economical man of business has become careless and extravagant, engaging recklessly in wild schemes of imaginary gain, and threatening to reduce to poverty himself and family; where the light of hope has left the breast, and gloom and despair have taken up their abode, and the individual seems a prey to fears of every ill, though to ordinary observers only a little low-spirited. In such and numerous other cases of a similar character, the fond, though delusive hope has been entertained, that shortly all this would pass away, and so hoping against hope, they have lived on until every consideration of duty demanded the individual should be placed in some hospital for the insane.

Who that has not known and felt it, can describe the inexpressible relief occasioned by the removal of this corroding pressure of care and anxiety under which they have so long suffered, the days of fear and apprehension;

the long, anxious, watchful nights! What joy irradiates that household, and what pleasure is diffused through the community, when the individual is again returned in the full enjoyment of all his former powers.

But even should not the individual be restored, he is provided with a home, where he has everything which his situation requires to render him comfortable, where he is relieved from external annoyances and trouble, and his family and society feel secure.

Looking at the subject from this, the lowest point from which it can be viewed, who will venture to say that great benefit has not been derived from the institution, and that a very great part of its design has not been fully answered in the relief, comfort, and indeed happiness, which have been diffused in this way through hundreds of families scattered over the length and breadth of the land?

But to attain these so much to be desired ends, every institution should be provided with all those appliances which experience and observation have proved most needful and desirable, and the greater the variety of these at command, the more thoroughly will the design of the institution be carried out. Great advances have undoubtedly been made in the treatment of the insane within the last fifty years. We are, however, far from having attained the full measure of success, which perseverance and science will yet enable us to reach in the onward path. The interests involved are too momentous to allow any hesitation, far less any retrogression in the course. Entire perfection, we are aware, is not to be attained in this transition state, though constant striving will enable us to advance nearer and nearer to the desired end.

Every hospital for the insane should have special reference in the selection of its location, and the arrangement of all its compartments, to the great object to be attained in its erection, to calm and soothe the excited and irritable, to cheer and encourage the desponding and melancholy, and in all of every grade to arouse and perpetuate all the pleasant and kindlier emotions and affections. The prospect should be cheering, variegated and animated; the building should be constructed so that all its apartments may have an agreeable and bright aspect; the grounds should be arranged so as to present to the eye an engaging variety, and the requisites of landscape gardening should be brought fully into play in every possible manner. Everything should be provided which can be rendered available as a mean towards the end desired to be attained; amusement of all kinds; occupations embracing all the trades in which men could be induced to engage; libraries, the opportunity of exhibiting chemical and philosophical phenomena by appropriate apparatus; in fine, everything which can assist in arousing every dormant faculty of the mind, and displacing unhealthy fancies and disordered imaginations, by pure, ennobling and elevating views of nature, and of nature's God.



In carrying into execution the details of such plans, all those engaged in directing and managing, should be animated with pure and unwearied devotion to the great object entrusted to them, and they should be provided by a liberal and enlightened management with the means of procuring the services of those whose mental, more than their physical endowments, would enable them rightly to appreciate and correctly to apply the great principles of moral treatment, on which depend, in so great degree, the comfort, the happiness and the restoration of all those entrusted to their immediate charge.

Early in the year, the Artesian well, on which we relied for our supply of water, gave decided evidences of failure, having several times during the severe cold of last winter, yielded so small a supply as to compel us to resort to other means for the requisite amount for domestic purposes. We succeeded in working along with it, notwithstanding these difficulties, until early in June, the boiler, which was used for generating the steam for the engine, by which the water was pumped from the well, gave out, and we were then compelled to resort to carrying by hand and hauling in the wagon all the water required for the use of the Hospital. After a few days' trial of this rather tedious and laborous method of supply, we placed our fire engine at the creek, on the south-east of the building, and by laying hose from it to the house, we were able by pumping with it four or five hours a day, to obtain a reasonable supply. The labor required for this purpose, was cheerfully undertaken by the patients and attendants. In this manner we were supplied for several weeks, until a temporary pump and engine were put up at the point from which the water was pumped by the fire engine. No difficulty was experienced in filling the tanks in the wash-house by this temporary engine and pump, but owing to the diminution in the size of the pipe leading to the tanks in the centre building, and the increased height, the pump was unable to fill these tanks, and consequently, in the wards all the water needed for any purpose, had to be carried. This state of affairs continued until about the first of November, when that engine broke in such a way as to induce us to abandon its use altogether, and resort again to our fire engine, which we continued to use until the 8th of December. Great credit is due to the attendants and all those employed, for the cheerful and willing manner in which they engaged in the work so unexpectedly thrown on them, and for the patience, forbearance and good humor displayed under the most trying circumstances.

From a recurrence of such difficulties, we hope we are now finally delivered, by the erection of such water works as will give us a steady and abundant supply at all times. These works are placed in the ravine to the south-east of the Hospital buildings, and so situated as to receive the water from two constant streams. The dam or basin of a pyriform shape, and capable of containing about four hundred thousand gallons of water, is constructed at the point where the two streams meet, the earth having been removed, so that the

bottom of the basin should be the natural rock ; the sides are built up with a sloping stone wall, to the height of four feet, and across each of the streams is built a heavy stone wall, dry laid, to catch the heavier articles brought down by the streams, and acting in some measure as a filter ; the breast of the basin is built of heavy oak timber, and filled in well between with clay and stones. This breast is so constructed, that as the water passes over it, part shall fall into a trough, from which it is conveyed through an eight inch pipe, on to a filter bed about two hundred feet distant. This filter bed is forty feet square, six feet deep, lined and paved with brick, with brick drains laid on the bottom in such a manner as to convey the water after it has passed through the filtering materials into an eight inch pipe, by which it is carried into the reservoir. The filtering materials consist of broken stone, coarse gravel and sand, about three feet in thickness ; the upper portion, on which the water first falls, being fine washed sand about one foot thick. In close proximity to the filter bed is the store reservoir, capable of holding nearly three hundred thousand gallons of water. This reservoir is seventy feet square and eight feet deep, lined and paved with brick and covered with a board roof, and ventilators to prevent leaves and such impurities from blowing into it, and to prevent, as far as possible, the evaporation and other injurious influences by the direct rays of the sun on so large a body of water. In addition to the eight inch pipe leading from the filter bed, another eight inch pipe is laid from the bottom of the basin to the bottom of the reservoir, and controlled by a stop, so that if needed, the whole supply of water may be drawn from the basin into the reservoir. On the north side of the store reservoir, stands the house in which are placed the boiler, steam engine and pump ; the boiler is a flue boiler of eight horse power ; the engine is ten horse power and the pump double acting, with a barrel five inches in diameter. A six inch pipe is laid from the pump to the reservoir, and a pipe of the same diameter is carried from the pump to the tanks in the wash-house, and in the centre building. These tanks hold collectively twenty-nine thousand gallons of water. The engine and pump are constructed to throw into the tanks in the centre building, at a distance of eight hundred feet, and with a height of one hundred and forty feet, at least five thousand gallons an hour.

Connected with the six inch pipe near the point where it branches to go to each set of tanks is a four inch pipe running parallel with each wing of the hospital building in the rear, and having attached to it six fire plugs. At each extremity of this four inch pipe a three inch pipe commences, passes through the cellar of each extreme wing and running parallel with the front of the building, has four fire plugs attached. By means of stops at the point where the four inch pipe branches from the six inch pipe, the water from both set of tanks can be thrown at once into the fire plugs, and when the supply in the tanks is exhausted the pump can be put in action, and the water thrown by it.

through the fire plugs directly on the building, should occasion ever require it. A branch has also been laid from the main pipe to the garden, so as to furnish an abundant supply to the gardener in case of need.

As early in the spring as the weather would permit us to dispense with the use of the steam boilers for heating the Hospital, arrangements were made for the repairs to the boilers which five winters' use had rendered necessary, and also for some additions which the experience of last winter showed to be required. The repairs demanded were the renewal of the fire walls along the whole length of both boilers and new furnace fronts and doors. It was also deemed advisable to increase considerably the amount of boiler surface, the great difficulty heretofore having been the inability to generate steam rapidly, and in large quantities, so that it might fill more readily the large amount of radiating surface scattered throughout the building. The building in which the boilers were placed not being so arranged as to allow the introduction of another boiler, the plan devised was the addition to the under surface of the boilers already in place, of drums directly connected and communicating with the boilers, and arranged so that the condensed steam, and the supply of fresh water, when needed, could be carried directly into the bottom of those drums or cylinders. To each boiler, whose length was forty feet, and diameter forty inches and cylindrical, were attached two drums, each twenty eight feet long and sixteen inches in diameter. These drums being thus placed under the boilers, and between the fire and chimney stack, would be kept constantly hot by the heated air pressing over and around them. The fire surface under each boiler was also increased by the addition of one foot to its length, making it six feet instead of five as heretofore.

In the arrangement of the boilers before these alterations, the steam was taken out from the top directly over the fire surface, and the condensed steam was returned to the boiler by an opening in the head immediately on a line with the bottom of the boiler. No difficulty was at any time experienced in the return of the condensed steam, the fall in the return pipe being so great as to carry the water into the boiler by its own pressure, and no pump was required except when it was necessary to introduce fresh water from the tanks. In the principle of this arrangement, no change was made in the additions which were considered necessary; the condensed steam pipe being removed from its attachment to the head of the boiler, carried under the ash pit, and attached to the bottom of the drums.

The boiler of a smaller size immediately adjoining these, which was used for steam for the engine in the wash-house, cooking, and for heating the water for bathing, as before stated, gave out early in June; and having, on a careful examination, been found unfit from the character of the iron, to be longer used for those purposes, another was substituted, somewhat larger in diameter, and to it also a drum, twenty-eight feet long and sixteen inches in



diameter, was attached. In the adoption of the plan of these drums, it was considered advisable, in an economical point of view, the same amount of coal generating a larger quantity of steam with less strain on the boilers, than under the former arrangement. The trial thus far has not been sufficiently long to enable us to say fully how far that hope may be realized, but the indications are that we will not be disappointed.

The boiler which was removed, was placed in one of the hot-air chambers under the main building, and converted into a large radiating surface by connecting it with the main steam pipe in the same manner as the other radiators. Being thirty-seven feet long and twenty-four inches in diameter, it presents a large radiating surface, and as it is capable of retaining a large quantity of steam, it answers very admirably the purpose for which it was introduced, and induces the belief that large surfaces similar to that would be more effective both as to the amount of heat radiated, and the power of retaining heat, than the system of small pipes so generally used.

Two evenings of each week, from October to April, have been devoted to magic lantern exhibitions, and lectures on a variety of subjects, intended to combine instruction and entertainment. A large and very handsome addition to our number of slides has been received, through Miss D. L. Dix, from the Philadelphia fund, and being of a character to allow the introduction of many interesting sketches of history and scenery, afford the opportunity of combining much valuable information with the entertainment. Our only regret is, that we are not able to have these exhibitions more frequently, on account of the comparatively small number of slides in our possession.

The long continued dry weather of the summer and fall disappointed our expectations of realizing as much from our farming operations as we had anticipated, the failure having been principally in our great staple for winter use, potatoes.

The continued rains during the early part of the autumn of the previous year rendered the ground, in which it was designed to plant the grain, so wet as to interfere with its proper cultivation, and consequently we had no wheat this year. Our stock of cows furnished us with an abundance of milk for the use of the Hospital. Our poultry yard supplied us with eggs, all the chickens required for the sick during the year, and an abundant supply for a Christmas dinner.

The garden yielded the most ample supply of fresh vegetables during the whole summer, though the dryness of the latter part of the season cut off, in a measure, the large supply we had expected to have laid by for winter consumption.

Miss D. L. Dix, by her unceasing efforts to promote in every way the welfare of the insane, and by her many considerate acts of kindness and remembrance, has placed us, in common with all other friends of the cause, the

unfortunate individuals themselves—fortunate in having so devoted a friend—and indeed the whole community, under renewed obligations of the most lasting character.

To the Amateur Glee Club, of Harrisburg, we are under obligations, for several very pleasant concerts of instrumental music; to the Citizens and Washington hose companies, of Harrisburg, for the loan of several sections of their hose during the period of our greatest difficulties in the supply of water; to Hon. Charles Mason, Hon. John C. Kunkel and Hon. William H. English, for valuable Congressional documents; to John Kline, of Harrisburg, for several fine specimens of poultry; to William Metzgar, for a sleigh, and to other friends who have manifested their interest in the welfare of the patients in many ways.

It would give us much pleasure to add to the list of newspapers given below, which have been so obligingly forwarded to us during the past year, and we feel assured, that could any editor be witness to the avidity with which newspapers are sought after, and the real pleasure which they afford, our list would be increased to more than twice its present size.

The editors of the papers in Harrisburg have very kindly furnished us with their exchanges.

Washington Examiner.	Saturday Morning Post, Pittsburg.
Washington Commonwealth.	Weekly Union, do.
Lewisburg Chronicle.	Pennsylvania Telegraph, Harrisburg.
Miltonian.	Patriot and Union, do.
Bradford Reporter.	Church Advocate, do.
Waynesburg Eagle.	Erie Gazette.
Waynesburg Messenger.	Presbyterian Banner and Advocate,
Columbia Democrat, Bloomsburg.	Pittsburg.
Luzerne Union, Wilkesbarre.	Norristown Register.
Record of the Times, do.	Democratic Standard, Hollidaysburg.
Jeffersonian, West Chester.	Repository and Transcript, Chambers-
American Republican, do.	burg,
Independent Whig, Lancaster.	Huntingdon Globe.
Intelligencer, do.	Democrat and Sentinel, Ebensburg.
Columbia Spy, Columbia.	Lawrence Journal, New Castle.
Mining Register, Pottsville.	Muncy Luminary.
Pennsylvania Republican, York.	Warren Ledger.
People's Advocate, do.	Young's Erie City Despatch.
Democratic Press, do.	Republican Compiler, Gettysburg.
Lewistown Gazette,	Christian Instructor, Philadelphia.
Bucks, Chester & Montgomery Ledger.	Banner of the Covenant, do.

The clergy of Harrisburg, and also occasionally those from a distance, have favored our household with their ministrations frequently during the year.



Dr. William R. DeWitt, Jr., and Dr. S. Preston Jones, assistant physicians, Joel Hinckley, Steward, and Mrs. Mary Ann Wilt, matron, have continued to discharge the respective duties assigned them with energy, zeal and devotion, to the best interests of the institution.

The duties devolving on all those immediately in charge of the patients were, during the whole year, more than usually trying and laborious; but they were performed with cheerfulness and good will, and in the same spirit were discharged the duties of all others connected with the Hospital.

Goodness and mercy have followed us throughout the year which has just closed, and we would acknowledge with deep and heartfelt thanksgiving the many interpositions of a kind Providence, which have marked our progress during its course; and in entering on the duties of a new year, we would desire to feel and to acknowledge our dependence on an ever present God, for that wisdom, guidance and direction, without which all our efforts would be fruitless.

JNO. CURWEN.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital:*

GENTLEMEN:—A statement in detail of all the receipts and expenditures of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, for the year ending December 31, 1856, is herewith submitted, accompanied by the necessary vouchers. I also present the following abstract of the same, with the statement of the steward:

## ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

*Receipts.*

Appropriation received from the State.....	\$30,000 00
Revenue from Hospital for board of patients, articles sold, &c..	38,477 46
Balance in improvement fund account transferred to Hospital account.....	113 31
Total receipts.....	68,590 77

*Expenditures.*

Cash refunded to your Treasurer, advanced by him in 1855.....	\$10,682 18
Do....salaries of officers for 1856.....	3,449 98
Do.....do.....do....due in 1855, and then unpaid.....	587 50
Cash paid on orders of Steward issued in 1856, as follows:	
For household expenses.....	\$21,726 22
Farm.....	1,635 52
Stock.....	2,810 76
Wages of attendants.....	5,280 05
Wages of assistants, mechanics and laborers.....	3,266 84
Garden.....	469 40
Medicine.....	637 17
Miscellaneous.....	4,692 22
Carried forward.....	40,518 18
	14,719 66
	68,590 77

Amount brought forward....	\$40,518 18	\$14,719 66	\$68,590 77
Boarding refunded.....	155 00		
Erection of water works, on account,	6,000 00		
Heating apparatus, new boiler, repairs to engine, &c.....	3,753 94		
Other improvements.....	3,015 74		
	<hr/>	53,442 86	
Cash paid on order issued in 1855.....		30 81	
Do. . . . to Steward for incidental and sundry expenses.....		357 13	
Balance in the treasury, December 31, 1856.....		40 31	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		68,590 77	68,590 77

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN A. WEIR, *Treasurer.*

HARRISBURG, *January 8, 1857.*

## STEWARD'S STATEMENT

*Of expenses embraced in the orders issued from January 1, 1856, to December 31, 1856.*

### *Farm.*

Wages of farmer and assistants.....	\$585 99	
Seeds .....	286 42	
Implements.....	140 00	
Smith work.....	87 90	
Wheelwright.....	472 31	
Harness.....	62 82	
	<hr/>	\$1,635 52

### *Stock.*

Feed for stock.....	\$2,596 89	
Stock .....	186 00	
Straw.....	27 87	
	<hr/>	2,810 76

*Household Expenses.*

Beef—51,570 pounds. ....	\$3,866 87	
Sausage—3,282½ pounds. ....	328 25	
Dried beef—2,098 pounds. ....	279 17	
Lard—1,854 pounds. ....	241 36	
Butter—9,236 pounds. ....	2,080 70	
Fish . . . . .	341 70	
Cheese—1,252 pounds. ....	137 59	
Molasses—537 gallons. ....	283 73	
Soap and candles. ....	948 37	
Hams—9,951 pounds. ....	1,228 21	
Fruit. ....	229 14	
Sugar—12,358 pounds. ....	1,241 33	
Spices. ....	52 04	
Coffee—4,454 pounds. ....	563 11	
Salt. ....	30 60	
Tea—834 pounds. ....	407 70	
Crackers. ....	44 97	
Starch and soda. ....	59 07	
Rice—2,709 pounds. ....	142 92	
Olive oil. ....	7 50	
Corn and buckwheat meal. ....	92 73	
Vinegar. ....	35 87	
Hops. ....	20 61	
Flour—299 barrels. ....	2,508 75	
Apple butter. ....	26 32	
Corn starch and farina. ....	52 44	
Coal. ....	4,333 78	
Matches. ....	7 90	
Potatoes. ....	76 50	
Hominy and beans. ....	64 84	
Ice. ....	10 00	
Gas. ....	610 67	
Furniture and bedding. ....	1,371 48	
	<hr/>	\$21,726 22

*Garden.*

Wages of gardener and assistants. ....	\$367 15
Seeds. ....	98 75
Advertising for gardener. ....	3 50

*Wages.*

Attendants on patients.....	\$5,280 05	
Cooks and housemaids.....	1,020 11	
Washerwomen.....	767 20	
Engineer.....	478 66	
Fireman.....	246 50	
Carpenters.....	419 17	
Baker.....	180 00	
Jobber.....	155 20	
	<hr/>	\$8,546 89

*Medicines.*

Medicines.....	\$566 17	
Wine.....	21 00	
Porter.....	50 00	
	<hr/>	637 17

*Repairs and Improvements.*

Bricklaying, sewers and repairs to same.....	\$361 68	
Lumber.....	372 85	
Repairing roof of buildings, slating, spouting, &c.,	691 75	
Repairs to kitchen ranges.....	115 00	
Two new kitchen ranges.....	525 00	
Sand and cement.....	27 67	
Two steam guages.....	32 00	
Coal grate and coffee roaster.....	49 00	
Locks.....	32 00	
Belting and lacing leather.....	62 83	
Amount paid on new water works.....	6,000 00	
New boiler, steam pipe, valves and repairs to engine and machinery.....	1,428 94	
Wire guards for ward doors.....	61 00	
Iron guards and smithwork.....	257 63	
Repairs to heating apparatus.....	2,325 00	
Plumbing.....	18 00	
Plastering.....	86 11	
Repairs to farm bridge.....	22 50	
Brass castings.....	91 32	
Whitewashing.....	48 93	
Brick.....	71 40	
Iron castings.....	89 07	
	<hr/>	12,769 68

*Refunded.*

Boarding refunded at death or removal of patients, \$155 00

*Miscellaneous*

Clothing for patients.....	\$2,742 24	
Sleigh for use of patients.....	70 00	
Stationery.....	126 84	
Freight on goods.....	285 10	
Paints, oil and glass.....	211 97	
Expenses in sending patients home and pursuing those who eloped.....	130 16	
Printing.....	106 10	
Postage.....	155 68	
Wheelwright.....	122 45	
Shade trees.....	63 55	
Undertaker's bill.....	410 00	
Sundries.....	268 13	
	<hr/>	4,692 22
		<hr/>
		<u>53,442 86</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

Household expenses.....	\$21,726 22	
Farm.....	1,635 52	
Stock.....	2,810 76	
Wages attendants.....	5,280 05	
Do. assistants.....	3,266 84	
Garden.....	469 40	
Medicine.....	637 17	
Miscellaneous.....	4,692 22	
Refunded boarding.....	155 00	
Repairs and improvements.....	12,769 68	
	<hr/>	\$53,442 86
		<hr/>

We, the subscribers, appointed to examine the accounts of John A. Weir, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, do certify that we have examined the same for the period embraced in the foregoing statement, from 1st January, 1856, to 31st December, 1856, and find the same to be correct.

A. J. JONES,  
HAMILTON ALRICKS,

*Committee.*

HOSPITAL, January 8, 1856.

## BONDS AND FORMS.

## FORM OF BOND FOR THE COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

*State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.*

WHEREAS, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ of  
the county of \_\_\_\_\_ has been admitted a patient in the  
State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, we  
\_\_\_\_\_ the directors of the poor of the county  
of \_\_\_\_\_ in behalf of the inhabitants of said county,  
do hereby promise \_\_\_\_\_ Treasurer of said  
Hospital, to pay him or his successor in said office, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_  
dollars and \_\_\_\_\_ cents per week, for the board of said  
\_\_\_\_\_ so long as he shall continue a patient in said Hospital, with  
such extra charges as may be occasioned by \_\_\_\_\_ requiring more than  
ordinary care and attention, to provide for \_\_\_\_\_ suitable clothing, and to  
pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for  
by the steward of the said Hospital, and to remove \_\_\_\_\_ from said Hospital  
whenever the room occupied by \_\_\_\_\_ shall be required for a class of pa-  
tients having preference by law to be received into said Hospital; and if he  
shall be removed at the request of \_\_\_\_\_ before the ex-  
piration of six calendar months after admission, to pay board for twenty-six  
weeks, unless he shall be sooner cured. Also, to pay, not exceeding fifty  
dollars, for all damages he may do to the furniture or other property of  
said Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral  
charges in case of death.

Payment to be made quarterly, in advance, on the fifteenth day of March,  
June, September and December, and at the time of removal, with interest on  
each bill from and after the time it becomes due.

Witness our hands this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. 18 \_\_\_\_.

} *Directors of the Poor of the county of*



## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENT.

*Form of Physician's Certificate.*

I, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby certify,  
 that I have this day seen and examined \_\_\_\_\_ of  
 \_\_\_\_\_ in the county of \_\_\_\_\_  
 and believe \_\_\_\_\_ to be insane, and a proper patient to be sent to the State  
 Lunatic Hospital.

M. D.

18 \_\_\_\_\_

## REQUEST FOR ADMISSION.

I \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ hereby request  
 that \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ the patient  
 above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Lunatic Hospital.

18 \_\_\_\_\_

## BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
 county of \_\_\_\_\_ are held and firmly bound unto  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital,  
 and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the pay-  
 ment of which, we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of  
 18 \_\_\_\_\_.

WHEREAS, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ of  
 the county of \_\_\_\_\_ and who is insane, has been admitted  
 a patient in the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg: Now,  
 therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligors shall  
 pay to the said Treasurer, or his successor in office, the sum of  
 \_\_\_\_\_ dollars and \_\_\_\_\_ cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long  
 as \_\_\_\_\_ shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be  
 occasioned by \_\_\_\_\_ requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and  
 shall provide for \_\_\_\_\_ suitable clothing, and shall pay for all such necessary



articles of clothing as shall be procured for by the steward of said Hospital, and shall remove. from said Hospital whenever required to do so by the Superintendent; and if he shall be removed by the request of either of us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after the reception, then if said obligors pay board for thirteen weeks, unless should be sooner cured, and if they also pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages may do to the furniture, or other property of the Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for board and clothing to be made in advance quarterly, on the fifteenth day of March, June, September and December in each year, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

[L. s.]

[L. s.]

Signed and sealed in presence of



## ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient (unless when committed by order of a court) the Superintendent shall be furnished with the certificate of a physician, that he has seen and examined the individual, and believes him or her to be insane, with a request from a near relative or friend, that the patient may be received into the Hospital, and a bond, with satisfactory security, for the payment of board and other expenses while in the institution. All private patients thus received, shall make a payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance, when brought to the Hospital, and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the Superintendent within that period, no part of said payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any court, justice or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest, and pantaloons of strong woollen cloth, three pair of woollen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of under garments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak, or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved.

In all cases, the patient's best clothing should be sent ; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c. &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute but often essential particulars may be learned.

8. The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is two dollars and fifty cents per week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price varies from three to ten dollars, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. Higher prices are paid by a special agreement with the Superintendent, for extra attention and accommodations. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the time of admission for twenty-six weeks in advance, and quarterly afterwards. When the patient is supported by the friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

9. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons.

Those who bring friends, should be prepared to give such a bond ; and, if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

## FORM OF APPLICATION.

The friends of patients making application for admission into the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, are requested, with the assistance of the family physician, to annex full and complete answers to the following questions :

1. What is the patient's name ?  
What is the age ?  
Is single or married ?
2. Where was born ?  
Where is present residence ?
3. What is occupation ?  
If a female, that of the husband or father.
4. When did the first symptoms of insanity occur, and in what manner ?
5. Is this the first attack ? if others, when and what were their duration ?
6. Has the patient any permanent hallucination ? and what is its nature ?
7. Has the patient any disposition to injure others ; if so, is it from premeditation or sudden passion ?
8. Does the propensity to suicide exist ? Has the patient ever made an attempt ? if so, in what manner ?
9. Has the patient a disposition to destroy clothing, furniture, &c. ?  
Is the patient cleanly in habits ?
10. What was the patient's natural disposition ? Was there any peculiarity or eccentricity ?
11. Have any members of the family ever been insane ? On the father's or mother's side ?
12. Has the patient ever been addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks, opium or tobacco ? Does the patient indulge in any improper habits ?
13. Has the patient ever had an injury of the head, epilepsy, or any hereditary disease, sudden suppression of any eruption or accustomed discharge ?
14. What is the cause of this attack ?
15. Has any restraint or confinement been resorted to ? if so, of what kind, and for how long ?
16. Has the patient received any medical treatment ? has been bled, cupped or blistered ?
17. State any other particulars of the patient's history, which may have a bearing on the present attack.

